

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVII.

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1850.

No. 4004 CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

 **FOR SALE**, the coppered and copper-fastened Steamer **A VEN**, 45 tons registered, and 32-horse power, now plying on the Hunter River, constructed with adaptions for the trade. The Boat and Engine were new, being built and made of the best materials last year, under the superintendence of the Hunter's River Steam Navigation Company. She is well equipped, and draws a light draft of water, and being a safe boat under canvas, is suited for the California market.

For further particulars apply to Mr. THOMAS COVETTE, Brisbane; or, to **CAMPBELL AND CO.**, Sydney, February 22. 3480

A REGULAR TRADER FOR MORETON BAY.

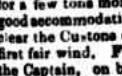
 **THE** fine new schooner **FAVORITE**, Thomas Steicker, master, having the greatest part of her cargo on board will positively sail (wind and weather permitting) to-morrow, Tuesday, the 19th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to **THOMAS CROFT**, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

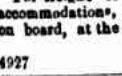
 **THE** favourite old trader schooner **ANN MARY**, J. Brown, master, has room for a few tons more cargo and passengers; has good accommodation; bedding, &c., found; will clear Customs on Wednesday, and sail the first fair wind. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bethel Wharf, E-kine-street; or, to **THOMAS CROFT**.

FOR MORETON BAY.

 **THE** fast-sailing Brigantine **MARY STEWART** will clear at the Customs this day, and sail on Tuesday, wind and weather permitting.

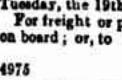
For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bethel Wharf; or, to **THOMAS CROFT**, E-kine-street.

A REGULAR TRADER FOR WIDE BAY.

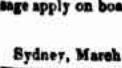
 **THE** favourite clipper schooner **ELIZABETH JANE**, George Easton, master, having nearly completed her cargo, will positively sail (wind and weather permitting) to-morrow, Tuesday, the 19th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to **THOMAS CROFT**, Commercial Wharf.

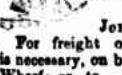
FOR WIDE BAY DIRECT.

 **THE** fast sailing cutter **JAMES AND AMELIA**, Watts, Master, having arrived, will meet with her usual despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board; or to **JOHN MORRIS**, Alton Wharf.

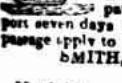
FOR MELBOURNE AND HOBART TOWN.

 **THE** fine fast-sailing new barque **FAVOURITE**, John Steele, Commander. For freight or passage early application is necessary, on board, at the Flinders' Wharf; or, to **BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD**, Harrington-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

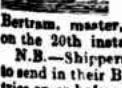
 **THE** fine fast-sailing brig **CHRISTINA**, Captain F. Korf, will be despatched for the above named port seven days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to **SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.**

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

 **THE** fast sailing cutter **JAMES**, NORTH ESK, Captain Spence, will be despatched for the above port in a few days; and as she can carry a limited number of passengers, early application necessary.

Has room for a few tons of light freight. For particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or to **JOHN MORRIS**, Alton Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE AND HOBART TOWN.

 **THE** fine fast-sailing new barque **FAVOURITE**, John Steele, Commander. For freight or passage early application is necessary, on board, at the Flinders' Wharf; or, to **BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD**, Harrington-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.

 **THE** fast sailing brigantine **DESLANDER**, Thomas Hughes, master, 135 tons register, will sail on Wednesday next. Shippers are requested to despatch their shipments at once.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to **WILLIAM ALFRED**, Oceania.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

 **THE** favourite packet **EMMA**, Thomas Hughes, master, 135 tons register, will sail on Wednesday next. Shippers are requested to despatch their shipments at once.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to **WILLIAM ALFRED**, Oceania.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

 **THE** well known regular trader **WILLIAM ALFRED**, T. Tinley, master, will clear at the Customs on Tuesday next, and sail on Wednesday. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to **W. H. MURNIN**.

UNA FOR CALIFORNIA.

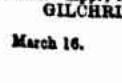
 **ALL** Customs' Entries must be made immediately. There is one cabin, will disengage, and a few steerage and intermediate berths, in consequence of parties having forfeited their deposits.

W. H. CAUDZAR, Circular Wharf; or, to **SHEPPARD AND ALGER**, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

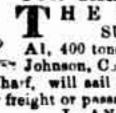
FOR LONDON.

 **THE** fast-sailing new **AL** Barque **PANAMA**, 511 tons register, T. J. Thomas, commander. This vessel can comfortably accommodate a few cabin and steerage passengers at moderate rates, and will sail the 21st instant. Apply immediately to **GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER**, 706, George-street.

FOR LONDON.

 **THE** fast-sailing new **AL** Barque **PANAMA**, 511 tons register, T. J. Thomas, commander. This vessel can comfortably accommodate a few cabin and steerage passengers at moderate rates, and will sail the 21st instant. Apply immediately to **GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER**, 706, George-street.

FOR TAHITI.

 **THE** fast-sailing Ship **SUMATRA**, 41, tons register, William Johnson, Commander, lying at Moore's Wharf, will sail the first week in April. For freight or passage apply to **L. AND S. SPYER**, Lower George-street.

March 18. 4981

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO, FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL IN ALL THIS WEEK.

 **THE** fine first-class ship **RAYMOND**, 112 tons, John Hart, commander, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail the 24th instant. To the captain, on board; to **SHEPPARD AND ALGER**, Packet Office, 470, George-street; or, to **J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.**, King-street.

Two hours can be taken, if immediate application be made. 3782

SHIP JOHN MUNN, 900 TONS, FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

 **THE** fine fast-sailing **AL** barque **JOHN MUNN**, 900 tons register, Charles Storer, Commander, has room for a few tons more cargo and passengers; has good accommodation; bedding, &c., found; will clear Customs on Wednesday, and sail the first fair wind. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Bethel Wharf, E-kine-street; or, to **J. CURTIS**.

4988

FOR LONDON.

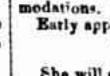
 **THE** fast-sailing Barque **GLENBERVIE**, 375 tons register, John Fullerton, commander. Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail early in April. For freight or passage apply to **CAMPBELL AND CO.**; or, to **ROBERT HOW**.

March 16. 4981

FOR LONDON.

 **THE** fine first-class ship **BOLTON**, 650 tons, James H. Young, Commander, has one stern and two side cabins disengaged. Carries a Surgeon; and will sail on the 24th instant. Apply to the Captain, on board; to **J. B. METCALFE**, March 15. 4982

FOR LONDON.

 **THE** fine fast-sailing **AL** barque **PRINCE OF WALES**, 482 tons register, Charles Storer, Commander. Has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Has very superior cabin accommodation. Apply to **FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.**; or, to **GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER**.

March 16. 4999

FOR LONDON.

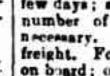
 **THE** fast sailing **AL** barque **ACHILLES**, 445 tons, Robert M. Ruvie, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. Apply to **FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.**, or, to **GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER**.

March 16. 5000

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

 **THE** brig **DANIEL WATSON**, 200 tons burthen, Apply to the master, on board; or to **FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO.**, Lower George-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER IMMEDIATELY.

 **THE** two ships—one of 200 and the other from 3 to 400 tons. Apply to **THORNTON & CHURCH, Custom House**.

4984

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

 **THE** portentia, 350 tons burthen, at the Circular Wharf, and shippees are requested to send down their freights. Has room only for about eight tons freight, four cabin and four steerage passengers.

Parties interested are invited to come on board and inspect her excellent cabin accommodations.

Early application is necessary.

Apply to **THOMAS CROFT**.

She will sail positively on the 1st April. 4984

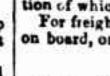
FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

 **THE** fine Al Barque **CRISHNA**, 112 tons, Captain Spence, will be despatched for the above port in a few days; and as she can carry a limited number of passengers, early application necessary.

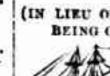
Has room for a few tons of light freight. For particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or to **JOHN MORRIS**.

4985

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

 **THE** fast sailing cutter **CHRISTINA**, Captain F. Korf, will meet with her usual despatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply on board; or to **BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD**.

FOR MELBOURNE.

 **THE** fine fast-sailing brig **MINERVA**, 41, tons register, George Coleman, Commander, laying at the Circular Quay.

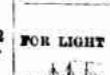
Shippees are invited to inspect the accommodation this vessel affords for carrying horses, offering an opportunity from her spacious deck and thorough ventilation, seldom to be met with.

Early application is necessary, as she will only carry a limited number, the greater portion of which is already engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to **T. W. RAMSAY**.

3884

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

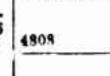
 WILL SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL. **THE** fine River boat Ship **MINERVA**, 41, tons register, George Coleman, Commander, laying at the Circular Quay.

Shippees are invited to inspect the accommodation this vessel affords for carrying horses, offering an opportunity from her spacious deck and thorough ventilation, seldom to be met with.

Full particulars of the description of premises required, &c., may be obtained at this Office.

N.B.—Can be seen at **J. CURBY'S**, new Furniture Mart, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Town Clerk's Office, 1st May. 4225

FOR ADELAIDE.

 **THE** fast sailing brigantine **DESLANDER**, Philip Bertram, master, will sail for the above port on the 20th instant.

N.B.—Shippers by this vessel are requested to put in their Bills of Lading, and pass entries on or before the 10th instant; and all accounts must be rendered in duplicate, by noon on that day, Tuesday.

E. P. JENCKEN AND CO., Agents.

ONLY AUCKLAND PACKET.

 **THE** favourite packet **EMMA**, Thomas Hughes, master, 135 tons register, W. H. Radou, Commander, will sail for Auckland in a few days. For freight or passage early application is necessary to **HENRY MOORE**, Miller's Point, February 15. 3106

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

 **THE** fast sailing ship **SUCCESS**, 621 tons, F. Stuart, Commander, is fast filling up with wool, and will sail on the 20th instant.

Has superior accommodation for passengers, two cabins disengaged, and carries a Surgeon.

with the opinions of others should hesitate to reform his own; and, if his ideas be clear and adequate, the world will have gratitude to thank him for the good he can do; and censure to condemn his ignorance and vanity.

Let no one, however, attempt to leave the safe path of science, without this inscription on his banner, "With clear and distinct ideas, with settled names, and the finding those which show their agreement and disagreement we intend to enlarge the ways of knowledge."

There are many truths to be yet discovered

in natural philosophy, many axioms to be de-

clared which we never have met the eye of

the law of Newton; but the world may

now rejoice in expectation of that publication

which it is presumed will flow from Horatio's

philosophy, not in the form of a chimera, but

in immutable law that will at once settle the

Theory of the Tides, and harmonize the ap-

parent irregularities of the Solar System.

Yours,

An admirer of the illustrious Newton.

TANK STREAM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald,
GLENLEATH.—In reference to a paragraph in your paper of the 16th March, 1850, stating some surprises at the water running clearer than it used to be, in the Tank Stream, your correspondent ought to recollect that since the new Slaughter-house Bill had been passed the nuisances arising therefrom, such as pigs, have been entirely removed, and may probably account for the advantages derived.

INSPECTOR.

"MONSTER MISTAKE."

Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.

(Continued.)

"So with the colonies—now that the British Government has consummated the great mis-

take by allowing the colonies to have their own representative assemblies, and their own parliaments, and has sanctioned the principle

that the colonies have a right to these mini-

steries governments,—what was to be expected?

but a demand for responsible government;

the first step towards self-government, other

than municipal, is the signal for a constant

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SALES BY AUCTION.

TO TAILORS AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS.

THE STOCK OF MR. FRETZ.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Has received instructions from Mr. Fretz (who is leaving the colony) to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 19,

At 11 o'clock.

THE whole of his stock, consisting of—

Superfine cloths

Ditto cloths

Velvet and fancy vestings

Trimmings, in great variety.

Terms at sale. 4987

40 COLTS AND FILLIES,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT,

At 12 o'clock.

At Armstrong's Veterinary Repository.

40 Colts and Fillies.

The original stock of this herd are from the

celebrated stud of

MESSRS. COX, OF MULGOA,

well known as possessing the neatest approach to the pure Arabian blood of horses in the country.

The offspring now for sale are by the justly

admired horses Zorah, Skeleton, and Gold-

finer. They are 4, 5, and 6 years old; bred

on excellent run, are well grown, in good con-

dition, full-sized (standing from fifteen to sixteen hands high), and, as may be expected from the above pedigree, handsome and well proportioned.

Amongst them are some most excellent

match in grey, tawny, and blacks.

They are now in the neighbourhood of Syd-

ney, and are positively fit in the yard of the

Repository for inspection on Tuesday next.

Terms, without reserve, for cash. 5012

PEARL BARLEY, SPLIT PLEASE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, MARCH 18,

At 11 o'clock.

11 BAGS PEARL BARLEY

9 Dito split please.

Also,

15 Chalk split please.

1 Tub sugar candy.

Terms at sale. 4796

GIG HARNESS,

LONDON MANUFACTURE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, MARCH 18,

At 11 o'clock.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

24 SETS GIG HARNESS, London

made.

Terms at sale. 4879

SALE OF OILMAN'S STORES.

NOW LANDED.

PICKLES, FRUITS, MUSTARD, VINEGAR, SAUCES,

WASHING POWDER, BAKING POWDER, &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, MARCH 18,

At 11 o'clock.

A Invoice of OILMAN'S STORES,

now landed, from one of the first Lon-

don Export Houses, and for unsold, sale,

consisting of—

1—5 Five cases, each 3 dozen, bottled

fruits

6—11 Five cases, each 2 dozen, lb. must-

ard

11—24 Twenty-five cases, each 2 dozen,

quart pickles, assorted

35—37 Three cases naval and military sauce,

each 6 dozen pints

38 One case naval and military sauce,

12 dozen half-pints

39—44 Five cases, each 2 dozen, quart

pickles, assorted

351—350 Thirty cases, each 2 dozen, quart

pickles, assorted

351—354 Four cases naval and military sauce,

each 6 dozen pints

355—356 Two cases naval and military sauce,

each 12 dozen half-pints

357—359 Five cases patent washing powder,

each 12 gross

392—396 Five cases of baking powder, each 12

gross

367 One case herring, in tins

Six cases codfish.

45—63 Eighteen quarter-casks best London

vinegar.

Also,—

Five boxes Jordan almonds

Five bags walnuts

Two bags Baconna nuts

Five tons St. Urses salt

Five tons fine salt

Terms at sale. 4732

WINS, SHIPS' STORES.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, MONDAY,

At 11 o'clock.

300 BOTTLES very superior

Claret

100 Bottles pale Sherry

220 Bottles Champagne, first quality

Also,

47 Cases, each 1 dozen, Port Wine

50 Cases, each 1 dozen, Sherry

22 Casks bottled Beer

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Terms at sale. 5008

TO SADDLERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,

THIS DAY, MONDAY,

At 11 o'clock.

1 CASE London-made gentlemen's

Saddles

Also,

400 lbs. Kip Leather.

Terms at sale. 5007

THE ENTIRE STOCK

OF

SUPERIOR NEW FURNITURE,

FROM THE

OLD ESTABLISHED MANUFACTORY OF

MR. JOSEPH SLY, PITTS-STREET,

REMOVED TO THE ROYAL HOTEL FOR CON-

VENIENCE OF SALE,

AND TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

TO CLEAR THE PREMISES,

In consequence of Mr. Sly requiring the land

(now occupied by his Manufactory), for building purposes.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has received instructions from Mr. Joseph Sly,

to offer for unsold, sale by auction, in the

Saloon of the Royal Hotel,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

At 11 o'clock.

THE whole of his extensive, well-

assorted, and valuable STOCK-IN-

TRADE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND CABINIE WARE,

Consisting of—

310 Chairs, all sorts and patterns

46 Tables, various descriptions

60 Washstands, ditto

24 Sofas and couches, ditto

1 Secretaries

2 Bookcases

22 Bedsteads, various sorts

4 Wardrobes

2 Cane sets

40 Dressing glasses

Chimney glasses

Mattresses

With many other articles of Furniture.

Terms at sale.

The superiority of Mr. Sly's manufacture

having now been established and maintained

for so many years, renders any kind of recom-

mendation from the Auctioneer quite needless.

During the period prior to the sale by auc-

tion, Mr. Sly will continue the disposal of his

stock by private contract.

4979

223, PITT-STREET.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES, HOUSE-

HOLD FURNITURE, &c.

M. R. GEORGE PICKERING will

sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223,

Pitt-street.

The usual collection of household furniture,

utensils, wearing apparel, jewellery,

Conspiring— Chest drawers, sideboard,

tables, chairs, basin stands, ornaments,

clock, silver watches, jewellery, wearing

apparel, and sundries. Also, 50 unredeemed

pledges.

5010

THE MONDAY MORNING SALE,

AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR,

PITT-STREET.

M. R. W. G. MOORE will sell at

the above establishment,

At 11 o'clock.

A great variety of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising— sofa, chairs, a first-rate state bed-

and dimity curtains, horsehair mat-

tresses, low tables, &c., &c.

Also,

A great number of kitchen utensils and

sundries.

And at 12 o'clock,

Horse, cart, and harness

1 Cab phaeton

1 Large polo dray, &c., &c.

Terms, cash. 5013

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

ONE ACRE, ONE ROOD, AND TWO

PERCHES.

IN THE TOWNS OF LIVERPOOL, AT THE JUNC-

TION OF ELIZABETH AND BIGGE STREETS,

WITH THE PREMISES THEREON, FORMERLY

KNOWN AS THE " UNION INN."

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS.

At his Mart,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20,

At eleven o'clock precisely.

Without reserve.

THE above desirable Town Property,

as described in the Deeds as—

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1860.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.**DIRECTORS.**Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Hobey, Esq.
Taco Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—

Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.

Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 15s. per cent.

Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 18s. to 30s. per cent.

FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all yearly Policies, so THAT THE ACTUAL cost of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above Rates.

Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the Office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.

GEORGE KING,
Secretary.5789
BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of the 17th Article of the Deed of Settlement of this Bank, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking-house, George-street, at noon on Thursday, the 28th day of March instant, for the election of a duly qualified Director to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of William Lawson, Senior, Esq., and for such other business as may then be brought forward.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, March 12. 4699**AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVISION SOCIETY.**

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

A general assortment of Drapery, Slops, Blankets, &c., suitable for the season.

BEAMES AND KEELE,
Hunter-street.4418
TO DRAPERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND SHIPPERS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, a general assortment of Drapery, Woollens, and Haberdashery, suitable for all markets and seasons.

Also.

Brandy, Rum, and Geneva, Oilman's Stores, and Groceries.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
Sussex-street.

February 13. 2994

ECONOMY versus PROFUSION.

TAKE CARE OF THE PENCE, AND THE POUNDS WILL TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

LAVERS AND CO.'S PENNY PASTE BLACKING.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO. take

the present opportunity, which the influx of settlers and others into Sydney during the

SIR—I now return thanks for an almost miraculous cure, effected by your medicines.

For some two years back I had been attacked by dropsy, to which I thought I must fall a victim, my limbs being so swollen as to render me utterly useless to myself, and a burden to others. Having purchased, by a friend's advice, a small quantity of medicine from Mr. Murray, in Molong, I was induced to try it, and I am now, by the goodness of God, by the help of these inestimable medicines, restored to perfect health; and for the benefit of those who labour under a similar complaint, I have the greatest pleasure in giving it publicity.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment may be obtained at the wholesale agent, Mr. J. K. Heydon, at the Depot, 78, King-street, Sydney, and by appointed sub-agents throughout the Australian colonies.

1918
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE.

FOR SALE, at HUNT'S WARE ROOMS, in Jamison-street, in great variety, of a quality, fashion, and workmanship not to be surpassed in the colony.

Families and individuals having C. N. Hunt with a visit may depend upon meeting with a good assortment, and may be furnished with sketches and patterns for any article requiring to be manufactured.

FLYORCLOTH, for large rooms and halls, of handsome patterns and well-seamed.

ENGLISH HORSEHAIR MATTERSSES made to order, warranted free from smell.

THE TRADE supplied with teakwood and mahogany veneers, prepared split cane, and plate glass, various sizes.

November 24. 4690

NOTICE.—All letters addressed to the Sydney Morning Herald Office must be prepaid, or they will be refused.

Sydney Morning Herald Office must be

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10	ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.	of thirty-four feet to William-street,	At 11 o'clock,	RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS to sell by public auction.					
LATER AUTUMNAL FASHIONS.									
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE (123) CASES AND BALES FANCY GOODS, DRAPERY, AND S L O P S, EX SUMATRA, PRINCE OF WALES, AND ACHILLE.									
DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, have much pleasure in soliciting the attention of ladies, their numerous friends, and the public generally, to the following list of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS now handing, and which will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 18th instant.									
Case 1230. £ Rich black satin, moiré and glazed violets and mantles, in all the latest designs 1221. £ Superfine cloth, tweed, and French Cashmere violet, richly embroidered, in various and novel designs 1222. £ Richly embroidered French marine robes, quite a new article 1223. £ French Cashmere robes, embroidered chenille 1224. £ Rich printed Cashmere robes and dresses 1225. £ Printed Llama and de laine dresses 1226. £ Flannel and tucked tweed robes, all wool 1227. £ Rich printed chequered and plain flannels, for dressing gowns 1228. £ Rich French marines, all colours 1229. £ Double twilled English marines, equal in appear- ance to French 1230. £ Rich brocaded glazed and fancy silks 1231. £ Rich black duapes, satins and satinets Black and coloured silk velvets 1232. £ Rich filled French and Paisley shawls and scarfs 1233. £ Tweed shawls and scarfs 1234. £ Rich Norwich and printed cashmere shawls and handkerchiefs 1235. £ 6-4 All-wool clasp and fancy tartans 1236. £ Gala plaids, new styles 1237. 6-4 Gala tweeds, quite new 1238 and 9. Same as above 1240. Small pattern de-laines and checks, for chil- dren's dresses 1241 and 2. 7-4 Coloured Coburg cloths 1242. 6-4 Coloured Coburgs 1244 and 5. Coloured Orleans cloths 1245. £ Coloured Alpaca lustres 1247. £ Figured and checked lustres 1248. Black Orleans cloths 1249. Black Orleans and Alpacas 1250. £ Black Coburg cloths 1251. Real British marines, all wool. 1252. Watered mosaics. 1253. Union damask mosaics. 1254. Damask mosaics, all wool. 1255. Real hand-made wool shawls and handker- chiefs. 1256. Embroidered collars, cuffs, sleeves Night shirts, and chemiseettes. 1257. Thread laces and edgings, falla, veils, aqua- tions, Scarfs, sleeves, ruffles, lappets, &c., &c. 1258. American, German, and plait laces and edg- ings. 4-4 Figured and plain nets, gossamer, &c., &c. 1259. Rich flounced, tucked, and hemmed muslin robes, single and double skirts. 1260. £ Rich French satin, late, and guaze bonnet and cap ribbons.	A profusion of velvet ribbons, a new and elegant trimming. 1261. Fancy handkerchiefs and neck ties, in silk, satin, and velvet, with silk and silk ruffles, striped lace, silk and satin stripes, em- broderied and plain, &c., &c. 1262 and 3. Real French cap flowers. 1264. Bonnet flowers and head dresses. 1265 and 6. English cap and bonnet flowers. 1267. Black, white, and lavender flowers, various. 1268 and 9. Ermine, chinchilla, squirrel, sable, and man- quah Victoines, and bows, caps, and muffe, &c., &c. 1270 and 1. Berlin wool goods, in cloaks, capes, jackets, pokas, mantles, caps, cuffs, collars, bows, handkerchiefs, guitars, &c., &c. 1272. Ladies' and gentlemen's real Paris kid gloves, in black, white, and colour. 1273. Woolen, Cashmere, buckskin, Norway, tan, dog skin, and other gloves. 1274. Children's gloves in every variety and size Black, white, and coloured silk habits Elastic cuffs, glove bands with canes, &c. Ladies' purses, reticules, &c., &c. 1275. Portfolios, desks, workbooks, envelope cases Jewel boxes, card ditto, &c., &c. With an endless variety of pretty trifles. 1276. Berlin wools, canvases and patterns, knitting, netting, and crochet cotton and needles, meches, crochet cases, ditto furnished, needle books, leather reticules, carriage bags, &c., &c. 1277 and 8. 7-8 Rich printed cambrics 1279. £ 9-8 Plates and fancy prints 1280. 7-8 Navy blue prints 1281. 5-4 Navy blue prints 1282. 7-8 and 5-4 black and white cambrics 1283. 7-8 Tartan ginghams 1284. 4-4 Tartan ginghams 1285. 4-4 Fine Carlton ginghams 1286 and 7. Real Welsh flannels 1288. Fine Saxony and Marino flannels 1289. Lambwool and merino vests and pants 1290. Lambwool and Marino hose 1291. £ Irish, Scotch, knit, lambwool, and Marino half hose 1292. Merino, lambwool, and fancy woollen socks and three-quarter hose 1293. India-rubber and worsted braces Boys' and men's fancy belts 1294. Double and single end cotton braces 1295. Brooks' (200 yard) reel cotton 1296 and 7. Assorted haberdashery 1298. Superfine black, blue, and invisible West of England cloths 1299. Black, blue, and drab wool-dyed cashmeres and doeskins 1300. Tartan and fancy tweeds, doeskins and cassi- meres 1301. Blue pilot cloths and flannelings 1302. Black, blue, brown, and drab beavers and kerseys 1303. Drab, blue, and madras carriage cloths 1304. Plain and fancy coat and vest flexibles Rich full dress gilt coat and vest buttons Livery ditto, horn ditto, pearl ditto Bronze sporting ditto Black bone ditto Black and white bone and metal four holes, and a general assortment of tailors' trimmings of the best quality 1305. Cambric longcloths	1306. Handmade calico, for night wear 1307. Family shirtings, soft Irish 1308. Waterproof shirtings, free from dress Horrock's longlooms, various qualities. 1309. 6-4 and 9-6 cotton sheeting, quite soft 1310. 10-4 and 12-4 plain and twilled cotton sheet- ing, very superior 1311. Blue serge shirts, all wool 1312. Scarlet serge shirts, all wool 1313 and 14. Fancy regatta shirts, fast colours 1315. White longcloth shirts, linen fronts 1316. White shirts, linen fronts, washed and dressed 1317. Full dress white shirts, in all the new patterns 1318. Gent's cravats, stocks, opera ties, asphym, scarfs, &c., &c., in variety 1319. Cricketing, boating, racing, and picnic jackets and blouse shirts 1320. Gent's superfine cloth and Llama pelts, pelotes, shooting coats, &c., &c. 1321. The much approved waterproof American riding or hip coat 1322. Waterproof pilot and beaver coats 1323. Elastic German coats and jackets, dressing gowns, wrappers, &c., &c. 1324. Doe-skin and tweed shooting coats 1325. Doeskin and cashmere trousers 1326. Drab woolen cord trousers 1327. Drab 8-shaft cotton cord trousers 1328. Bang-up, De Castor, and railway cotton cord trousers 1329 to 36. Double stitched moleskins trousers 1337. Strapped moleskins trousers Ditto ditto, with leather 1338 and 9. 4-4 Osnaburgh 1340. 10-4 Woolen rugs 1341. 9-4 Diaper rugs 1342. 10-4 Diaper rugs 1343. Horse rugs, &c., &c. GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE. NOTICE. THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general, that the Stores of A. Dreutler, 423, George-street, up the gateway, will be open DAILY from 9 to 6 o'clock, until further notice, and he invites them to call and inspect the large stock, ex- clusive of the following goods:— French velvets, black and coloured French velveteen waistcoats, faconnes et quadrés French satin, black and coloured French point de soie, ditto ditto Berlin (velv.), in all shades Canvas, all sizes Muslin collars, in endless variety German furniture fittings Mohair wool and silk fringe Satin and guaze cap ribbons French and Homme and Heme's boots and shoes French jewellery French perfumery Eau de Cologne, three qualities, from F. M. Farina Eau de Batat, (infallible cure for the tooth- ache) Champagne, fleur de Sillery, best quality Hock, Johannisberger and Hudesheimer Affenthaler, an excellent red wine Irrawang white table wine Cognac, Absynthe, and Kirsch The real Gruyère cheese V. P. having sold by auction the old stock of Gruyère cheese, can confidently assert that the remainder now on hand at A. Dreutler's Stores, far surpasses both in flavour and soundness any ever imported before; sold in any quantity. A. DREUTLER, Sydney, March 15. 4925	PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 61, HUNTER-STREET, OPPOSITE THE STORES OF MESSRS. FLOWER, BALTING, AND CO. W. HETZER, lately arrived, per Balmoral, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and its en- virons, that he is now prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES, upon the new and much admired principle which has completely superseded the Daguerreotype in England. In this style, family likenesses, groups, &c., may be taken with great facility, and upon any scale that may be required. Specimens may be seen at the Gallery, also at Messrs. Kern and Mader's, and at Mr. J. C. Parrot's, Hunter-street. N.B.—The terms will be found to be exceedingly moderate, and will vary according to size, &c., but every information may be obtained upon application at the Gallery. 4919	BRITANNIA INN, PARRAMATTA-STREET, (NEAR TOOTH'S BREWERY.) J. M. HANLEY, of the above esta- blishment, being about to depart for England for a season, is desirous of parting with his interest in the house, furniture, fittings, stock, &c., of such house; and as it is now in first-rate business, the taker can easily immediately. General income, £700 per annum, which will be satisfactorily proved to intending pur- chasers. N.B.—None but principals will be treated with. P. S.—As it is the intention of J. M. H. to visit the cities and principal manufacturing towns in the United Kingdom, he would be glad to undertake the negotiating of any busi- ness transactions, agencies, &c., for which a small commission will be required, and payable only upon his return to the colony. 4882	GEORGE KENDALL, OF HARTLEY. BEGS to inform the inhabitants of the surrounding districts, and all travellers, that he has lowered the prices as follows:— Horses in the stable, half價 of the best. Meals, 1s. 4d., the lower class, 1s. Beds, ditto. He has got good sheep-yards, and stock-yards, and stabling, and accommo- dation of the very best. Any person for the Mudgee mail, can be accommodated with breakfast of the very best for 1s. 6d. Likewise he wishes to inform he has a large stock of spirits on hand, price as fol- low:—Brandy, Martell's, of the best, 1s. per gallon; by the bottle, 3s. Rum, Jamaica, by the gallon, 8s. 6d.; by the bottle, 2s. Whisky, 1s. 6d.; by the bottle, 3s. Gin, by the gallon, 2s. 6d.; by the quart, 4s. Port Wine, of the best, 10s. per gallon; 2s. per bottle. Sherry, ditto. Syrup, 7s. 6d. per gallon. Peppermint, ditto. Cloves, ditto. 4221	FASHIONABLE FRENCH FELT HATS, THE PRINCE OF WALES. B. MOUNTCASTLE begs to call the attention of the citizens of Sydney generally, and the intending emigrants to California particularly, to a really first-rate de- scription of French Felt Hats, which combine the two great requisites, comfort and fashion- able appearance, and their cheapness is only equalled by their durability. B. M. has his usual extensive stock of Beaver and Velvet-mounted Paris Hats of every shape and quality, and ventilated so as to insure a cool head in the hottest weather. Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order in any quantity on the shortest notice. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. Naval and Military Ornaments, Commiss- ariat Lace, Livery Bands, Cockades, &c. French Hat Manufactury, 4374 77, Market-street. FRENCH STAY WAREHOUSE, 311, Pitt-street. V. PROTOIS begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that expecting daily goods from the Con- tinent, for which he has to make room, he has greatly reduced the prices of his present stock, comprising nearly everything necessary in the dressing department of a family. A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, Stays, Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Hair- dresses, just opened. 4923	THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLES. JUST RECEIVED, ex Sumatra, and made to the especial order of the Under- signed, three of the above Tables, with Pet- ronian beds, vulcanised cushions, every mod- ern improvement, and every requisite for playing. Also, a few superfine Billiard Table Cloths for beds and cushions, and mathemati- cally adjusted Ivory Billiard Balls, 2 inches and 1 1/2-16 inches, pockets, &c. J. W. ROCHE, Rainbow, Pitt and King streets. 4744	SANDEMAN'S PORT. THE remainder of the North Esk's cargo sale by the undersigned. BROWN AND CO. Sydney, March 16. 4940	WOOL. THE Undersigned begs to inform ship- pers and settlers, that having consider- ably enlarged his premises, he will be able to class and repack any quantity of wool this season, the advantage of having the same done in Sydney being so very apparent in the late London sales. Wool bought, sold, or valued on consign- ments, and advances made on consign- ments to his friends in London, where every attention will be paid in order to obtain the highest rates. FREDERICK EBSWORTH, Queen-street or Miller's Point. 9189 £300. THIS sum to lead, at a moderate rate of interest, to be secured on City prop- erty. For particulars apply at the Office of MR. HAYWARD, Solicitor, 88, King-street.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

(From the *Globe*.)

Report of the Proceedings of Her Majesty's Ships Enterprise and Investigator, between the 15th of July, 1845, and their arrival in England on the 3rd November, 1849.

[The following communication will be perused with profound interest, being a full report of the proceedings of her Majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator under the command of Captain Sir John Franklin, from the date of his departure to the Secretary of the Admiralty, from Upernivik, in July, 1845, and the arrival of the expedition off Scarborough, on the 3rd of this present November.]

In accordance with the intentions expressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in my letter of the 13th of July, 1848, her Majesty's ships Enterprise and Investigator sailed on that day from the Danish settlement of Upernivik.

By running through an intricate archipelago of islands, which lie off the main land, and seem to keep off the mouth of the main pack, we succeeded in passing the position at which the whale ships had been so long detained, and made every day some advance to the northward, until the 20th, when we made fast to a berg a葾und of Cape Shackleton.

Here we were joined by the Lord Gambier, of Hull, Mr. E. Hill, master, who informed me that, having run to the southward with all the rest of the whaling ships, and having carefully examined the pack edge for any opening that might lead them to the westward, he had come to the conclusion there was no hope of finding a passage through the pack to the westward; but he nevertheless sent word to the captain of the whale ship, that he had given up the search for a passage, and recommended them to make for Port Leopold, where he intended to form a depot of provisions, and, perhaps, leave the Investigator to winter there. They would, at any rate, with the provisions, find a notion of the position in which the nearer ship was passing the winter.

It therefore became necessary to push for Port Leopold to fulfil these promises, for had any of his party met with one of these nations, they would assuredly have gone to that point.

We accordingly stood over from Cape York towards North-East Cape, until we came in with the edge of the pack, too dense for us to penetrate, lying between Cape and Leopold Island, about fourteen miles broad; but as we could perceive that it was still in motion, we hoped that a few days might produce a favourable change, and in the mean time we stood over to the north shore of Barrow Strait, to seek a harbour further to the westward, and to examine the numerous inlets of that shore. Maxwell Bay and several smaller indentations were thoroughly explored, and although we got near the entrance of Wellington Channel, the firm barrier of ice which stretched across it, and which had not broken away this season, confirmed us all was impossible in that direction.

Our progress was, however, very slow during this and the next few days, and our situation often difficult and embarrassing.

On the morning of the 26th, when off the Three Islands of Baffin, in latitude 75 degrees N., we were surprised, on the fog clearing off, to see the Lord Gambier about eight miles distant, standing under all sail to the southward, thus disappointing us of the only remaining means of forwarding information of our proceedings to their lordsippe; and this was the more annoying as we had only that morning before passed a quarter of a mile off him, without upon any signal of their intention of going to the southward, we would have placed on board of her all our letters and despatches. Her enterprising commander deserves the highest praise for persevering alone so far beyond all his fellows, and, had it depended on him, I believe he would not have left us until we had got through the great difficulty of Melville Bay.

We pursued our course to the northward under varying circumstances of perplexity, anxiety, and success; for although I could not feel assured that we should eventually get through the Melville Bay barrier, yet calms and light winds so greatly impeded any movement in the pack, that day after day passed away until the season had so far advanced as to preclude every hope of accomplishing much, if anything, before the setting in of winter.

No exertions, however, were spared to take advantage of every opportunity of pushing the ships forward until the 20th of August, during a heavy break from the northward, the ships, all under sail that could carry, bore through a pack of ice of but moderate thickness, but having amongst it heavy masses mingled with the lighter ice that covered the larger surface through which it was necessary to drive the ships at all hazards. The shocks they sustained during this severe trial were great, but fortunately without serious damage to them.

We gained the clear water at four P.M. on the 20th of August last, in latitude 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north, and longitude 65 degrees west, and steered direct for Pond's Bay, where I felt assured of meeting with the whale ships, if they should have crossed to the west land, and might learn from them if the Erebus and Terror, or their party in boats, had passed along that shore, and also with a view to communicate with the Equimauks, who annually visit the coast, and from whom we might have derived information of our absent friends.

On the 23rd, we made the land about ten miles to the southward of Pond's Bay, and could trace the line of the main pack close in against the land, at a distance of three or four miles to the southward; and, as the harbours of the Enterprise, as it was now beyond probability, from the early setting in of winter, and from the unbroken state of the ice, to reach Melville Island this season. The pack at the harbour's mouth, however, still prevented our immediate departure, and all our energies were devoted to landing a good supply of provisions upon Whaler Point. In this service the steam launch proved of infinite value, conveying a large cargo herself, and towing two deeply laden cutters, at the rate of four or five knots through the sheet of ice which now covered the harbour and through which no boat unaided by steam could have penetrated beyond her own length.

The place selected for the dépôt was upon the low south-east point which forms the chief protection to the harbour, two miles distant from our anchorage. This work was not only tedious, but sometimes hazardous, from the nature of the Equimauks, who annually visit the coast, and from whom we might have derived

information of our absent friends.

On the 26th, we made the land about ten

miles to the southward of Pond's Bay, and

could trace the line of the main pack close in against the land, at a distance of three or four miles to the southward; and, as the harbours of the Enterprise, as it was now beyond probability, from the early setting in of winter, and from the unbroken state of the ice, to reach Melville Island this season. The pack at the harbour's mouth, however, still prevented our immediate departure, and all our energies were devoted to landing a good supply of provisions upon Whaler Point. In this service the steam launch proved of infinite value, conveying a large cargo herself, and towing two deeply laden cutters, at the rate of four or five knots through the sheet of ice which now covered the harbour and through which no boat unaided by steam could have penetrated beyond her own length.

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and ridges of hummocks were thrown up all around us; but after that time, the temperature falling to near zero, formed the whole body of ice into one solid mass. We were so circumstanced that for some days we could not bring our ship under, and when, by the laborious operation of sawing and breaking the hummocks from under the snow, we were able to do so, the vessel was twisted and damaged, and the ship was so much strained as to increase the leakage from three inches in a fortnight to fourteen inches daily, which, though of but trifling importance at present, served to convince us that she was not, as we had hitherto believed, invulnerable.

The ice was stationary for a few days: the pressure had so folded the lighter pieces over each other they were so interlocked, as to form one entire sheet of ice, from the shore of Barrow Strait, and as far to the east and west as the eye could discern from the mast-head, whilst the extreme severity of the temperature had cemented the whole so firmly together, that it appeared highly improbable that it could break up again this season. In the space which had been cleared away for unshipping the rudder, the newly-formed ice was fifteen inches thick, and in some places along the ship's side the thirteen feet saws were short to work.

We had now fulfilled up our minds that the ships were fixed for the winter, and, dismal as the prospect appeared, it was far preferable to being carried along the west coast of Baffin's Bay, where the grounded bergs are in such numbers upon the shallow banks of that shore as to render it next to impossible for ships involved in a pack to escape destruction.

It was, therefore, with a mixture of hope and anxiety that, on the wind shifting to the westward, we perceived the whole body of ice begin to drift to the eastward at the rate of eight or ten miles daily. Every effort to turn our vessel was totally unavailable for no human power could have moved either of the ships a single inch; they were thus completely bound out of our hands, and, in the centre of a field of ice more than fifty miles in circumference, were carried along the southern shore of Lancaster Sound.

After passing its entrance, the ice drifted in a more southerly direction, along the west shore of Baffin's Bay, until we were abreast of Port Clarence, to the southward of the 25th of September that the natives, on hearing the report expected by us, our release was almost miraculously brought about. The great field of ice was rent into innumerable fragments, as if by unseen power.

Hope revived, and our people worked with energy. All sail was made, and warps run out from each quarter to spring the ships past the heavy ice pieces.

The Investigator reached an open space of water on the evening of the 26th, but it was not until noon of the 27th of September that the natives, on hearing the report expected by us, our release was almost miraculously brought about. The great field of ice was rent into innumerable fragments, as if by unseen power.

The advance of winter had now closed all the harbours against us, and as it was impossible to penetrate to the westward, through the pack from which we had just been liberated, I made the signal for the investigation of my intention to return to England.

Standing to the south-east, we came in with the middle ice of Baffin's Bay, within a few miles of the land, and were obliged, in order to make our retreat the more sure, to run along its western edge to the north-east, until we reached the latitude 74° north, where we rounded its north end, on the 4th of October, in sight of the coast of Greenland.

Favoured by unusually fine weather as we proceeded to the southward, we passed without a check through the great cluster of bergs which is always found in lat. 69° north, and on the 12th we re-crossed the Arctic Circle, after which time we saw no more ice.

Strong westerly winds carried us past the meridian of Cape Farewell on the 18th, and at 1 A.M. of the 25th we struck soundings off Mould Head. At daylight we found ourselves in the Fairway between North Ronaldsdaa and Fair Island; but southerly winds so impeded our further progress that it was late on Saturday night before we could anchor off Scarsdale.

I arrived at the Admiralty early on Monday, the 6th November.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my deep obligations to Captain Bird for his cordial co-operation and zealous support throughout this most arduous service, and my admiration of the conduct of the officers and crews of both ships, whose meritorious exertions fully entitle them to the most favourable consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

JAMES C. ROSS,
Captain R.N.

THE USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN MANCHESTER.

(From the *Morning Chronicle's Correspondent*.) I have already alluded to the practice, too common in the cotton districts, of dosing infants with narcotic medicine to keep them quiet while their mothers are at their daily work in the factories. In my former communication, I stated that the druggists were exceedingly shy of giving any information upon this subject, but it is one of such great interest and importance that I resolved, *coutus gout de tout*, to obtain a body of facts upon the subject. With this view I have written upon many individual men, examined a great many sides of factory hands, male and female, and called at no fewer than thirty-five druggists' shops.

The information given to me by medical men was general in its character, and may be summed up in the evidence elicited from Mr. John Greg Harrison, one of the factory medical inspectors, and a gentleman carrying on a very large practice amongst the operative classes.

"The system of drugging children is exceedingly common, and one of the prevailing causes of infant mortality. Mothers and nurses both administer narcotics; the former, however, principally with the view of obtaining an undisturbed night's rest. The consequences produced are imbecility, caused by suffusion on the brain, and an extensive train of mesenteric and glandular

diseases. The child sinks into a low torpid state, wastes away to a skeleton, except the stomach, which swells, producing what is known as pot-belly. If the children survive the treatment, they are often weakly and stunted for life. To this drugging system, and to defective nursing, certain commentator has attributed the fatal effect inherent in factory labour—the greatest infant mortality in the cotton towns is to be ascribed."

Dr. Harrison added, that the practice of procuring abortion was sadly common, particularly among unmarried women, and among married women living separated from their husbands. A person in Stockport is notorious for the extent of his practice in this way, instruments and not drugs, being the usual means employed.

To return to the narcotic part of the subject. From evidence given me by mill hands themselves, I select the following cases, observing that they merely serve as samples of the ordinary stories told me by those who were sufficiently candid to speak out upon the subject.

An intelligent male operative, in the Messrs. Morris' mill, in Salford, stated that he and his wife put out their first child to be nursed. The nurse gave the baby "sleeping stuff," and it died in nine weeks. The neighbours told him how the baby was dosed, and the nurse denied that she had ever got anything of the kind. They never sent a child out to be nursed again. For that one there was 6d. a week, and the weeks that the nurse washed for it, 4s. The mother had to get up at four o'clock and carry it to the nurse's every morning; but the distance was too far for her to suckle it at noon, so the child had no milk until the nurse brought it home at night. The nurses are often old women, who take in washing, and sometimes they have three or four children to take care of. The mother can often smell laudanum in the child's breath when it comes home. As the mothers themselves, they give the "sleeping stuff" principally at night, to secure their own rest.

Another operative in the same mill gave the following evidence:—He had put out one child to nurse, and he and his missus had sorely rue it ever since. The child, a girl, had never been healthy or strong, and the doctors told them, when she was fourteen months old, that she had been dosed, and how it would be with her. They paid 6s. a week to the nurse. His wife then earned 10s. a week in a mill. All present thought that it was about the wages paid for nursing children. The nurses very often take in washing, and put the infants to sleep by drugging them. He had six children, and they were all heartily except the first.

A female weaver, in a mill in Chorlton, stated the case of a little girl who was nursed by a neighbour of hers, and who got "sleeping stuff."

The child seemed to be always asleep, and lay with its eyes half open. Its head got terribly big, and its finger-nails blue. The mother took the child from the nurse and carried it to the doctor, who said it was poisoned.

The mother sat on the floor, crying, and said she had never given the child anything; but it died very soon after.

The weavers were a married woman, but had never had any child.

She had often heard tell of the effects of "sleeping stuff" and how it killed the poor children.

Another woman, employed in the weaving room of the same mill, had put out all her children to nurse, and had lost none of them.

She had a good kind nurse—a married woman—not one of the regular old nurses who were so often to be found in the mills.

She said that they were always dosing, and never cared for food. They plied away, their heads got big, and they died. She carried her own child every morning to the nurse, rising for this purpose a full hour before she went to the mill, because the nurse lived some way off. The nurse did not rise at the same time, but she (the mother) put the baby into bed to her and left it there till the evening. She did not suckle it in the course of the day, because the distance was too far to go. All her children were thriving.

I now come to the druggists. With one or two honourable exceptions, these individuals either point blank denied that the drugging system existed, or declined giving any information whatever. More than one of the proprietors of the most noted "Godfrey shops" in Manchester were amongst the latter class, while of the others, who repudiated the traffic entirely, several of them had their windows crowded with announcements of different forms of the medicine which they were cool enough to declare they did not deal in.

My inquiries extended to the use of laudanum in different forms by people of all ages, and I transcribe the evidence of those druggists whom I received any information worthy of the name.

A highly-respectable druggist in Salford states as follows:—"The use of laudanum as a stimulant by male and female adults is not at all uncommon. His sales in that way are, however, small. He disposes of about a shilling a worth weekly, in pennon-hs. for opium, or a tea-spoonful and a half of laudanum; and in bad times, when they have no money, they come and beg for a dose. The sale of opium has, he thinks, diminished in the town.

He sold opium, sweetened by a syrup, and further flavoured by a small quantity of spice. Mothers sometimes doses their infants, but the nurses carry the practice to the greatest extent. The mother takes the infant from the warm bed at five o'clock in the morning, and carries it to the nurse's, where it is left till noon, and often drugged to keep it quiet."

Among the druggists who were obviously dangerous upon the point, I may particularise one, not far from the Rochdale road. He sold opium of the kind, at least next to nothing—nothing worth mentioning. Oh, no. The fact was that a great deal of nonsense was talked upon the subject. Isolated cases might be found, but to say that

there was anything like a general practice of drugging children was to raise a mere bugbear." Now, during our conversation, which occupied about five minutes, my cool and candid friend actually suited the action to the word by handing over the counter, to two little girls, the discreet penitentiary of the house, the drug for which he was recently dosing the infant in a cradle to death all day in a stifled state, produced by the concoction of Godfrey or Quietness. Bad as the practice is, it would not be so fatal if the nurses and parents would obey the druggists' instructions in administering the medicine. But this is what often takes place.

A woman comes and buys pennonths of Godfrey. Well, all is right for five or six weeks. Then

she begins to complain that we don't make the Godfrey so good as we used to do; that she has to give the child more than it needed at first; that it is not so strong as it used to be; that she must have Infant's Quietness instead.

By a druggist carrying on an extensive business in a low neighbourhood in Ancoats, inhabited almost exclusively by a mill population, I was informed that personally he did not sell much narcotic medicine, but that it was tolerably extensively vendied in small "general shops," the owners of which bought the drug by gallons from certain establishments which he named. He informed me also that he was in the habit of making Godfrey without putting laudanum into it, instead, from all I hear, very much skin to making without spirits. He affirmed, however, that the carminative ingredients, used for flatulence, constituted an important element of the medicine, and one for which it was frequently bought. He expressed his belief that the drugging system was gradually going out, and that the "old women" and midwives, who were its great patrons, were losing their hold upon the mill population. Recipes, which had been handed down in families for generations, and which often contained dangerous quantities of laudanum, were occasionally brought to him to make, but he found little difficulty in convincing their possessors of the noxious character of the ingredients, when he was sometimes allowed to change their proportions. Sometimes a half-emptied bottle of cordial might be put into it—request which he always met by pretending to comply with it, and sending the applicant away with the contents of the phial increased by a few drops of harmless tincture. The mortality among infants, he asserted, the policeman attributed not to nursing, but to the want of nursing and insufficient and unwholesome sucking. "When women work nearly all day in a hot and close atmosphere, and live for the most part upon slops, their milk does much more harm than good. Infants are suckled hastily at dinner time, while the mother is eating her own meal, and then they are left footless until well on in the evening. The consequence is a train of stomach complaints, which carries them off like pestilence. Children who have been drugged with 'sleeping stuff' are often seen in a moment. They never seemed fairly awake. Their whole system appeared to stand into stand still.

He believed that when such doses were administered, nurses were chiefly to blame;

for mothers often came to him with their ailing children, asking, in great trouble, whether he thought that 'sleeping stuff' had anything to do with the child's illness. The proportion of illegitimate children carried off through inefficient nursing was terrible. As to adults, he knew that a good deal of opium and laudanum was taken by them. Women were his chief customers in this respect. He has seen a girl drink off an ounce-and-a-half of laudanum.

Most of these people had begun by taking laudanum under medical advice, and had continued the practice until it became habitual.

While we were talking, another druggist entered the shop, and confirmed the main points of the above statement. He added, that "when he was an apprentice, twenty years ago, in a country place, principally inhabited by hand-loom weavers, his master used to give Godfrey in a large boiler by twenties and thirties, and a pint of gall and a brewer. He believed that the people did not draw their children half so much now a-day." Complaints of such persons were good checks. Almost all the laudanum he sold was dispensed in pennonths. A great number of old women took it for rheumatism.

I beg, however, to direct particular attention to the following evidence, given by a most intelligent druggist carrying on a very large business in a poor neighbourhood surrounded by mills, and a gentleman of whose perfect character there can be no doubt.

"Laudanum, in various forms, is used to some extent by the adult population, male and female, and to a terrible extent for young children. I sell about 2s. worth a week of laudanum, in pennon-hs. for adults. Some raw opium instead. They either chew it, or make it into pills and swallow it. The country people use laudanum as a stimulant, as well as the town people. On market days, they come in from Lymen and Warrington, and buy the drug for themselves and 'Godfrey' or 'Quietness' for the children. Habitual drunkards often give up opium and take to laudanum, as being cheaper and more intensely stimulating. Another class of customised middle-aged prostitutes. They take it when they get low and melancholy. Three of them came together into my shop last night for opium to relieve pains in their limbs. These women swallow the drug in great quantities. As regards children, they are commonly dosed either with 'Godfrey' or 'Infant's Quietness.' The first is an old fashioned preparation, and is now further divided by a smaller dose of opium.

The second is a modern preparation, and is now somewhat difficult of performance—Keep secrets—employ your leisure well; bear patiently with injuries; guard well that our tongues do not go beyond reason; govern well our own households; bridle our anger.

Siebenkas was wont to say, that a moderate degree of backbiting should rather be encouraged than thought ill of in a married woman, as a slight compensation for the flattery she no longer receives.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

LORD CLARENCE AND THE ORANGEMEN.—One of the metropolitan organs of Orangism (the *Dublin Herald*) puts forward the following remarkable statement, at the same time intimating that a chapter of sins and revellings will be brought to light after the meeting of the "Grand Lodge" on the 20th instant:—"The fact that the Government last year effected an Orange armament—nay, the very details connected with that measure, are so fully known to so many thousands of men now in Dublin, that we cannot forbear admiring Lord Clarence's hardihood in risking his character for truth upon its denial. The Orangemen assembled regularly for drill in the house, No. 27, Williams-street, as also in Whitefriars Hall. They were there drilled by a non-commissioned master, and two warrant officers, at Royal Phryne generally attending. It was arranged that they were to receive a password to ensure their recognition by the military on duty, and that the signal for 'turning out' was to be communicated by the bell of St. Anne's Church tolling three distinct strokes—which signal was to be repeated therupon from the other parish steeples throughout the city. A book was regularly kept, containing the names and addresses of the Orangemen so organised, and an oath was administered to each receiving his arms and accoutrements. But this book has been, as Colonel Phryne in his circular declared, abstracted, and is now nowhere to be found!"

The following are the necessary duties, though somewhat difficult of performance:—Keep secrets—employ your leisure well; bear patiently with injuries; guard well that our tongues do not go beyond reason; govern well our own households; bridle our anger.

Phryne was wont to say, that a moderate degree of backbiting should rather be encouraged than thought ill of in a married woman, as a slight compensation for the flattery she no longer receives.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

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